

1. The natural events that most frequently result in the loss of lives and property are _____.
 - a. Floods.
 - b. Volcanoes.
 - c. Tornadoes.
 - d. Landslides.

2. The _____ provides warnings on potentially hazardous weather conditions as they develop.
 - a. Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. National Weather Service.
 - c. Local emergency management office.
 - d. Skywarn agency.

3. Planning should occur prior to an emergency in order to lessen its effects.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The period in which actions taken to repair damages, alleviate disruption from a disaster, and facilitate the return to normal is called _____.
 - a. Hazard mitigation.
 - b. Disaster planning.
 - c. Disaster response.
 - d. Disaster recovery.

5. If disaster assistance were represented as a pyramid, the bottom of the pyramid—the most common source of disaster assistance—would be _____.
 - a. The federal government.
 - b. The State government.
 - c. Local government and private agencies.
 - d. International Relief Agencies.

6. Because federal assistance would be available in the event of a serious disaster, insurance is not needed.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Any event that results in significant harm to multiple lives and properties, as well as disruption to normal patterns of living, may be called a

_____.

- a. Hazard.
- b. Disaster.
- c. Mitigation.
- d. Declaration.

8. FEMA and the federal government would assume total responsibility for disaster recovery in a Presidentially declared disaster.

- a. True
- b. False

9. Most financial assistance from the federal government is in the form of loans.

- a. True
- b. False

10. Federal funds received to repair a roof should not be used to address other needs, such as replacing damaged carpet.

- a. True
- b. False

11. The first line of defense against emergencies—and the entity primarily responsible for emergency response—is the _____.

- a. Federal government.
- b. State government.
- c. National Weather Service.
- d. Local government.

12. Measures that help restore essential services immediately following a disaster so the community can reach minimum operating standards are part of _____.

- a. Hazard mitigation.
- b. Hazard preparedness.
- c. Short-term recovery.
- d. Long-term recovery.

13. Mutual aid agreements can _____.
- a. Facilitate assistance from neighboring communities.
 - b. Prevent disasters.
 - c. Increase property values.
 - d. Eliminate the need for insurance.
14. Situation reports are used to _____.
- a. Convey information about an emergency and possible resource needs.
 - b. Report on a community's status in the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - c. Replace electronic media if power fails.
 - d. Provide updates on Disaster Recovery Centers.
15. The State office that coordinates deployment of State personnel and resources is the _____.
- a. Department of Human Services.
 - b. National Guard.
 - c. Emergency Management Office.
 - d. Department of Agriculture.
16. If a State declares an emergency, the _____ is usually the individual legally responsible for mobilizing State resources.
- a. Director of the National Guard.
 - b. Governor.
 - c. Director of the department of public safety.
 - d. Local elected official.
17. What State agency or agencies typically assist voluntary agencies such as the American Red Cross in their efforts to provide relief to victims?
- _____.
- a. National Guard.
 - b. Social service agencies.
 - c. Natural resources agencies.
 - d. Agriculture departments.
18. A request for a Presidential declaration for a disaster comes from the _____.
- a. Local elected official.
 - b. State emergency manager.
 - c. FEMA Director.
 - d. Governor.

19. The typical State emergency response plan is similar in structure and organization to most emergency operations plans developed by local governments.

- a. True
- b. False

20. State personnel play no role in situation monitoring or any other disaster-related function unless there is a State declaration of emergency.

- a. True
- b. False

21. Until 1950, Congress had to pass a separate law to provide federal funds for each major disaster that occurred.

- a. True
- b. False

22. A hospital damaged in a Presidentially declared disaster might receive aid through what category of federal assistance? _____.

- a. Hazard Mitigation Assistance.
- b. Public Assistance.
- c. Community Assistance.
- d. Individual and Business Assistance.

23. Today, the federal government's legislative authority to provide relief in a major disaster stems from what Act? _____.

- a. The Comprehensive Disaster Assistance Act.
- b. The National Flood Insurance Act.
- c. The National Security Emergency Preparedness Act.
- d. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

24. Debris removal, search and rescue, and demolition of buildings that immediately threaten public safety are examples of _____ under FEMA's Public Assistance Program.

- a. Permanent work.
- b. Ephemeral work.
- c. State work.
- d. Emergency work.

25. A small business damaged in a Presidentially declared disaster might receive aid through what category of federal assistance?

_____.

- a. Public Assistance.
- b. Hazard Mitigation Assistance.
- c. Individual and Business Assistance.
- d. Community Assistance.

26. What federal agency makes a recommendation to the President when a federal declaration or disaster is being considered? _____.

- a. The National Security Commission.
- b. The National Weather Service.
- c. The Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- d. The Department of Agriculture.

27. The Governor must request Federal disaster assistance before a Presidential disaster declaration can be granted.

- a. True
- b. False

28. Household items, furnishings, and appliances damaged in a disaster might be replaced or repaired through the _____.

- a. Individuals and Households Program.
- b. Legal services program.
- c. Social Security fund.
- d. Public assistance fund.

29. Certain privately owned facilities, such as airports and hospitals, might receive federal assistance for repairs if there were a federal declaration of disaster.

- a. True
- b. False

30. The organization that provides flood insurance to qualifying communities who choose to participate is the _____.

- a. National Guard.
- b. Department of Labor.
- c. National Flood Insurance Program.
- d. Flood Safety Agency.

31. In a Presidentially declared disaster, disaster victims can apply for assistance at _____.
- a. The Federal Disaster Office.
 - b. The Disaster Recovery Center or National Processing Service Center.
 - c. The Emergency Management Office.
 - d. Any Red Cross-operated shelter.
32. In a Presidentially declared disaster, the person responsible for coordinating the overall disaster recovery effort at the federal level is the _____.
- a. Mayor of the affected community.
 - b. Federal Coordinating Officer.
 - c. State Emergency Manager.
 - d. Governor.
33. The Stafford Act does not explicitly prohibit receiving more than one payment for the same loss in a Presidentially declared disaster.
- a. True
 - b. False
34. An applicant for individual assistance is notified of FEMA's decision concerning that assistance by _____.
- a. Phone
 - b. Mail
 - c. E-mail
 - d. A FEMA representative
35. Applicants for disaster relief may be requested to supply proof of residence and information on insurance coverage.
- a. True
 - b. False
36. Applicants for federal disaster relief in a Presidentially declared disaster can expect to receive an assistance check at the time of application.
- a. True
 - b. False
37. A National Flood Insurance policyholder does not have to wait for a Presidential disaster declaration before filing an insurance claim for flood damage.
- a. True
 - b. False

38. In a Presidentially declared disaster, federal disaster relief and recovery efforts are coordinated at what site? _____.
- a. Disaster Recovery Center.
 - b. Federal Emergency Management Office.
 - c. Disaster Field Office.
 - d. Stafford Office.
39. Government officials at all levels generally use public information officers (PIOs) to keep the public apprised of developments in the recovery effort.
- a. True
 - b. False
40. The best source of information on a particular community's disaster history is _____.
- a. The community's local emergency management agency.
 - b. The National Guard.
 - c. Local elected officials.
 - d. The local police department.
41. Insurance claims may be expedited if an inventory of possessions, supported by photographs and/or video, has been prepared in advance.
- a. True
 - b. False
42. In the event of a disaster affecting the home, such as fire, family members should plan to meet _____.
- a. In the basement.
 - b. Within a few feet of the primary entrance.
 - c. At a relative's home in another town.
 - d. At a pre-designated location at a safe distance from the home.
43. Household members should have enough supplies to take care of themselves for at least _____ if a disaster occurs.
- a. 12 hours.
 - b. 24 hours.
 - c. 48 hours.
 - d. 72 hours.

44. If an evacuation were ordered because of a disaster, notice would always be given at least one day in advance.

- a. True
- b. False

45. Once the utilities have been turned off, only a service representative or other knowledgeable person should turn them back on.

- a. True
- b. False

46. Smoke detector batteries should be changed how often? _____.

- a. Every 18 months.
- b. At least once a year.
- c. Every other year.
- d. Whenever you think of it.

47. Every member of a household—even children—should know how to summon help in an emergency.

- a. True
- b. False

48. Disaster victims can expedite the process of applying for assistance by being prepared to provide _____.

- a. The address and telephone number where they can be reached.
- b. An inventory of damage.
- c. Insurance information.
- d. All of the above.

49. Evacuations are extremely rare in the United States—occurring less than five times annually.

- a. True
- b. False

50. It is important to plan alternate escape routes that could be used in the event of fire.

- a. True
- b. False